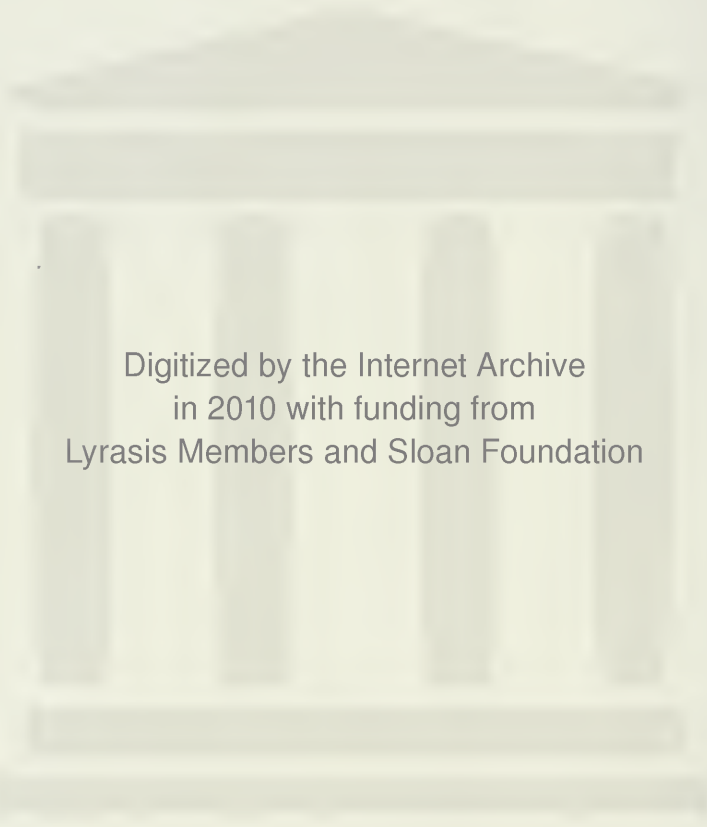
Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Lyrasis Members and Sloan Foundation

http://www.archive.org/details/catalogueofoffic1855cumb

CATALOGUE

OF THE

OFFICERS AND STUDENTS

OF

Cumberland University,

AT

LEBANON, TENNESSEE,

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1854-5.

William Z. Neal, Printer.

FACULTY.

THOMAS C. ANDERSON, D. D., PRESIDENT,

AND PROFESSOR OF BELLES LETTRES, AND MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

HON. ABRAHAM CARUTHERS,

PROFESSOR OF LAW.

WILLIAM MARINER, A. M.

PROFESSOR OF ANCIENT AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

HON. NATHAN GREEN,

PROFESSOR OF LAW.

JAMES M. SAFFORD, A. M.,

PROFESSOR OF MINERALOGY, CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY.

HON. BROMFIELD L. RIDLEY,

PROFESSOR OF LAW.

RICHARD BEARD, D. D.,

PROFESSOR OF SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY.

REV. T. C. BLAKE, A. M.,

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

BENJAMIN C. JILLSON, Ph. B.,

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF MINERALOGY, CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY.

A. H. BUCHANAN, A. B.;

PROFESSOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, AND CLASSICAL TEACHER, PREPARATORY SCHOOL

WILLIAM J. GRANNIS.

ENGLISH TEACHER, PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

H. H. MERRILL,

ASSOCIATE TEACHER, PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

REV. J. M. McMURRY & HON. R. L. CARUTHERS,

AGENTS FOR ENDOWMENT OF UNIVERSITY.

REVD'S. W. D. CHADICK, J. L. DILLARD AND S. M. ASTON,

AGENTS FOR ENDOWMENT OF THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Law Department.

FACULTY,

THOMAS C. ANDERSON, D. D., PRESIDENT.
HON. ABRAHAM CARUTHERS, }
HON. NATHAN GREEN, } PROFESSORS.
HON. BROMFIELD L. RIDLEY, }

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Anderson, Joseph	Maury Co.
Banister, James C.	Lodore, Va.
Barker, George W.	McLemoresville.
Barksdale, William H,	Smith county.
Baynham, John W.	Lafayette, Ky.
Blair, William W.	Loudon.
Blankenship, J. W.	Monticello, Ark.
Bostick, Thomas H.	Nashville.
Bruton, Thomas A.	Carrollville, Miss.
Burks, Samuel D.	Russellville, Ky.
Burks, John C.	Clarksville, Texas.
Burt, Nash H.	Murfreesboro.
Cannon, Newton	Nashville.
Cannon, James W.	"
Caruthers, Joseph B.	Jackson.
Collier, Edward	Whitesburg, Ala.
Cooper, John W.	Tuscumbia.
Cowan, William W.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Crawford, John P.	Linden, Ala.
Cunningham, Cicero P.	Shelbyville.
Davis, Benjamin.	Rushville, Ill.
Dickson, Joseph A.	Vernon.
Donelson, John S.	Hermitage.
Dromgoole, John E.	Murfreesboro.
Dunn, Michael C.	Hendersonville.
Firth, William F.	Lagrange.
Fite, John A.	Lebanon.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Fletcher, Washington	Red Fork, Ark.
Foster, Robert C.	Clarksville.
Green, Jackson W.	Texas.
Guest, Martin V. B.	Clarksville, Texas.
Hall, John H.	Nashville.
Harris, William	Linden, Texas,
Haynes, Amos Bell	Cornersville.
Henderson, W. Flave	Beula.
Holliday, Samuel N.	Paris, Mo.
Hoyle, Levi C.	Cog Hill.
Hutton, Hance N.	Shelbyville.
Henkle, Moses M.	Lebanon.
Johnson, Robert W.	Clarksville.
Jones, Henry A.	Brownsville.
Jones, John H.	Matagorda, Texas.
Kimbell, John D.	Washington, Ark.
Kinnerson, Milton V.	Hamburg, Miss.
Larkin, William C.	Uniontown, Ala.
Larkins, A. N.	Charlotte,
Lewis, Stephen D.	Middletown, Ky.
Lowe, Robert J.	Huntsville, Ala.
Lauderdale, John A.	Gallatin.
Marlow, Nicholas P.	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Merritt, Alfred G.	Nashville.
McEwen, Henry Martyn	"
Miller, George E.	Jackson.
Mitchell, Thomas R.	Sparta.
McLaughlin, Martin V.	Nashville.
Moseley, William J.	Dangerfield, Texas.
Muse, Thomas C.	Milton.
Mynott, Pryor Lee	Knoxville.
Norman, H. Old	Columbia.
Osborne, Henry T.	"
Parker, John H.	Knoxville.
Patton, Samuel N.	Bradyville.
Payne, William C.	Lebanon.
Penick, William S.	Wetumpka, Ala.
Pitchlynn, Lycurgus P.	Eagleton C. Nation
Poelnitz, Edwin A.	Mount Pelia, Ala.
Powell, Richard H.	Fosterville.
Price, William H.	S. Florence, Ala.
Ridley, Jerome S.	Jefferson.
Rivers, Leonidas O.	Bellemonte.
Rogers, Thomas S.	Aberdeen, Miss.

Names.	Residences.
Scales, John S.	Triune.
Seay, William A.	Rome.
Shute, John	Green Hill.
Sherod, Benjamin F.	Sharon.
Shane, William,	Nashville,
Simpson, William M.	Sparta.
Slemmons, William F.	Monticello, Ark.
Smith Henderson H.	Lynchburg.
Smith, J. Alexander	Knoxville.
Spindle, Thomas B.	Columbia.
Steele, William D.	Ripley.
Stemmons, John M.	Keysburg, Ky.
Stone, Iraby C.	Smith Co.
Sykes, Thomas B.	Aberdeen, Miss.
Taaffe, Joseph J.	Clarksville, Texas.
Tally, William F.	Brownsville.
Tarver, John B.	Lebanon.
Thomason, Jasper W.	Caledonia.
Turnbull, John	Water Proof, La.
Thweatt, William H.	Coffeeville, Miss.
Van de Graaffe, Abram S.	Gainsville, Ala.
Vaughan, Lucilius W.	Gallatin.
Vannoy, Robert M.	Nashville.
Walthall, Wilson Jr.,	Greensboro, Ala.
Weatherford, William G.	Port Royal.
Wells, Benjamin	Rushville, Ill.
White, Jordan E.	Lebanon.
Woods, James	Nashville.
Woodward, Jackson	Springfield.

Whole Number, 100

GRADUATES.

Barker, G. M.
Barksdale, William H.
Burks, Samuel D.
Cannon, Newton
Caruthers, J. B.
Crawford, J. P.
Cunningham, C. P.
Dromgoole, J. E.
Fite, John A.
Fletcher, W.
Hall, John H.
Hutton, H. N.
Lewis, Stephen D.
Lauderdale, J. A.
Merritt, A. G.
Miller, G. E.
Mitchell, J. R.
Muse, T. C.
Parker, J. F.
Payne, William C.
Poelnitz, E. A.
Ridley, J. S.
Seay, W. A.
Shute, John
Slemmons, W. F.
Smith, J. A.
SmithH. H
Steele, William D.
Stemmons, J. M.
Stone, I. C.
Taaffe, J. J.
Tally, W. F.
Thomason, Jasper W.
Vaughan, Lucilius W.
Woods, James

Whole Number, 35

Foster, Robt C.

HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL.

This School was established in 1847. It had no endowment, no library, no city location, none of those advantages which are usually relied upon for success. It was deemed a hazardous experiment. Most attempts of the kind had resulted in failure. But it has continued to grow gradually from the first year of its existence to the present time. In point of numbers, it has for four years maintained the rank of the second Law School in the United States. The three highest, as appears from the American Almanac for 1855, stand as follows, for the last year: Cambridge, 143; Lebanon, 87; Virginia University, 78. The Lebanon School now exhibits a catalogue of one hundred students. Might not its friends, especially the four hundred young men it has educated for the bar, and who are scattered all over the South-west—might they not by active exertion, put its numbers up to an equality with the School at Cambridge?

CAUSES OF ITS PROSPERITY.

The School must be indebted for its extraordinary success, to the peculiar advantages it has presented to the enlightened judgment of the public, and especially of the learned profession with which it is connected. These advantages will be briefly noticed.

1—THE PLAN OF INSTRUCTION.

This is devised upon the obvious principle that the design of a legal education is to prepare young men for the bar—and that preparation for the bar consists in understanding the principles of law, and how to apply them successfully in practice. Before a student undertakes the responsible office of an attorney, he must not only understand the elementary principiples of jurisprudence, but he must know how to apply them to facts. He must know how to commence a suit and carry it through its various processes.

This knowledge can only be attained by diligent application —by constant, hard, well-directed intellectual labor.

Now, that is unquestionably the best plan of instruction which best secures this necessary application, and best conducts the mind of the student to these necessary attainments.

The Lebanon School undertakes to accomplish these ends by daily examinations and moot courts.

DAILY EXAMINATIONS.

Lessons are announced every day in the text books, and on the next day the class is rigidly examined on them, usually about two hours. Questions are not addressed to the whole class for any one to answer that chooses; but each member of the class has questions addressed to him. Upon his answer, such explanations are given as are necessary to enable all to understand the principle involved.

If anything can induce a young man to read and study a lesson thoroughly, the fact that he has to be examined on it in the presence of his classmates, will. If he has any degree of self-respect he will not suffer a degrading comparison with them if he can help it, and the only way to help it is to study his lessons. Although he knows that in a large class but one question may fall to his lot, he knows not what that question may be, and therefore he feels obliged to understand every proposition contained in the lesson.

Being required to attend every day and be examined, he is obliged to make daily progress. He loses no time, he studies every proposition in the text books. But in the office or under lectures, where he has not to render a daily account of his progress, he is constantly yielding to the thousand temptations by which young men are beguiled from laborious employment; and when he does read, his aim is to make up lost time by the number of pages passed over, rather than by the quantity of law understood.

Another advantage of daily recitations is, that it habituates the student to the expression of his ideas of law. He not only feels constrained every day to acquire knowledge, but he also

communicates it by his answers to interrogatories. "Thoughts shut up, want air, and spoil." In the office and lecture systems this advantage is lost. And how essential is it to a lawyer that he should be well trained in the expression of his thoughts! And the answers being given in the presence of a Professor and from ten to forty young men of intelligence, that timidity which young lawyers experience in appearing before Courts is in a great degree overcome in the School.

MOOT COURTS.

Two Circuit Courts, or one Circuit and one Chancery Court, is held on every Monday, in which the professors preside in different apartments. On the last Friday in every month a Supreme Court is held, in which one of the Professors, associated with two of the senior students, presides. These Courts have the same jurisdiction and observe the same law of practice, as the Courts of the same name in Tennessee.

The exercises in these Courts do not consist in merely debating questions of law. But cases are announced in various forms to each student, on which he is to bring a suit, and another is appointed to defend it. There is a regular clerk and sheriff; the students, however, perform the duties of these officers in their own cases. The plaintiff's attorney gives his prosecution bond, issues his writ with the name of the clerk signed to it, makes the proper returns on it in the name of the sheriff, files his declaration, and keeps his own docket, besides having the case entered on the clerk's docket. He then hands his papers to the defendant's attorney, who examines them, and moves to dismiss the suit, or pleads in abatement, or demurs or pleads in chief. If he fails to make defence in proper time, the plaintiff takes judgment by default against him. If the plaintiff fails to reply, or at any time take the necessary step to prosecute the suit, he is *non prossed* by the defendant.

When the case is ready for trial, a jury of the students is empannelled, the cause is regularly submitted to them, the evidence on each side is introduced, the cause argued, the jury is charged by the court, and render their verdict. Judgment is

rendered and execution issues. On these executions returns are directed to be made in some cases that will subject the sheriff to summary judgment, and the plaintiff is required to move against him and his sureties, and adduce the official bond and the other evidence that may be necessary to sustain the motion, and then to enter the judgment on his minutes. In other cases delivery bonds are given; in others indemnity bonds; in others one of the parties dies, and in fine the various cases are so directed as to involve all the varieties of practice that arise on executions.

In other cases motions for new trial are made and overruled, and an appeal taken to the Supreme Court, an appeal bond given, a bill of exceptions filed, and the record regularly transferred to that Court, where the judgment is affirmed, or reversed and remanded for a new trial.

Equity cases are in like manner announced, and suits commenced and carried through all the processes known to the Chancery Court, such as references to the Clerk and Master, final and interlocutory decrees and appeals to the Supreme Court.

In some cases suits are commenced before Justices of the Peace, and brought into the Circuit Court by appeal or certiorari, and tried there.

Sometimes a regular *Venire Facias* is returned as from the County Court—a grand jury organized and charged by the Court, State cases given to students in which they act as Attorneys General, prepare indictments, have them regularly passed upon by the grand jury, and carry them through all the processes of a criminal prosecution, an advocate being always appointed to defend.

Cases are so framed as to put the student under the necessity of preparing the various kinds of instruments that are used in the transactions of men. Letters of administration, wills with proper certificates of probate, deeds duly proved and registered, promisory notes, marriage licenses, &c. &c. He is obliged to introduce them as evidence to sustain his suit or defence.

A Moot Court is held at the close of each collegiate year in

public, which excites great interest among the students and greatly attracts the community. Until the close of the year 1853, this was a Supreme Court, exercising its appellate jurisdiction. But now it is a Circuit Court, and the trials are before juries selected from among the students, and involved interesting questions of fact and of law. In this Court as well as in all the other exercises of the School, forms of proceeding are from time to time modified in such manner as best to answer the essential ends in view.

The advantage of this Moot Court system is, that it not only indoctrinates a student in the elementary principles of law involved in his cases, but also in the law of remedies. It trains him also to the discussion of facts, and to the exercise of that tact which is so important in real practice.

It may be objected that the course of practice being according to the Tennessee law, is too local to be of very great benefit to students intending to locate out of this State. To this it may be answered, that it is obliged to be conducted according to the law of some State, and it had better be that with which the Professors are best acquainted. Tennessee occupies at present a middle ground between those States that have abolished the common law system of remedies, and those that have essentially adherred to it. The student who becomes acquainted with her mingled system will be prepared to accommodate himself very readily to the rules of practice in any other State. There is a stronger analogy between the laws of Tennessee and any other State in the Union, than between the laws of England and any other State. American constitutions, statutes and usages, have established a jurisprudence which, however variously modified in the different States, is nevertheless stamped, everywhere, with kindred American features.—Such, for instance, is the law of descents, the law of conveyancing, and their court systems, and in the South the law of slavery. Their processes to bring the parties before the Court, to obtain testimony, to try the case and to carry the judgment or decree into execution, are analogous. The principal difference is in the modes of judicial allegation, some adhering to

the forms of common law, and some adopting statements at large. As it is necessary for the student to understand some system, it had better be a medial American system.

SECOND ADVANTAGE.

Two of the Professors are devoted exclusively to the School. They attend to no official or professional business. This fact presents the fullest assurance that the business of instruction will be well attended to. It is impossible that Professors can do any sort of justice to students, and at the same time practice law. To conduct a Law School, or any other School, or any other valuable business, successfully, must employ the time and talents of those who are engaged in it, fully and laboriously. To deliver daily lectures of an hour or two is easy, and would interfere but little with the professional business of the lecturer; but it would be as unprofitable to the students as easy to himself.

The official experience of these Professors has been such as was calculated to qualify them to impart ample practical instruction in all the departments of law. One of them, Judge GREEN, having for many years presided in the Chancery and Supreme Courts, and the other, Judge CARUTHERS, in the Circuit Court of Tennessee.

THIRD ADVANTAGE--ITS LOCATION,

Lebanon is a village destitute of those attractions which, in a city, are constantly beguiling students from their studies.—There are not more than six or eight weeks of court here in the year. There are no political assemblies, except such as are common to every town in the State. A constant succession of courts, conventions, legislatures, theatrical and other exhibitions, combined with unlimited social attractions, would present temptations to indulgence that few law students could resist. The disadvantage of surrounding himself by such beguilements at the critical period of intellectual development, can hardly be over-rated by the student. It is only by diligent application to study that he can qualify himself for the bar, and the fewer temptations he has around him to relax his application, the more sure he will be to succeed.

FOURTH--MORAL INFLUENCES.

As the bar must ever wield an extensive influence on the moral character of the community, it is of the utmost public importance that its own moral character should be pure and elevated. It is therefore a prominent object in the administration of this School, to cultivate the morality of the class. This is effected in various ways:

1st. *By Discipline.* Laws are enforced against immoralities with a stringency that commands respect, and yet with a leniency that quiets all murmuring, and commands the cheerful acquiesence of the class.

2d. By occasional lectures, urging the study of the Bible, attendance upon the Sunday Schools, and the strict observance of those rules of conduct by which alone solid character can be formed and preserved.

3d. As intemperance has been found to be the source of almost every irregularity, a law has been enacted which provides, 1st, That no student shall drink intoxicating liquors at all, as a beverage. 2d, That no student shall enter a drinking shop for any purpose whatever. 3d. If a student gets drunk he shall be dismissed. For the two first offences such milder punishment is inflicted as the Faculty may think proper. This law is based upon the principle, that the student who can sacrifice all the endearments of home, in order to attend the School, and yet cannot sacrifice the bottle for the short time he remains here, is not likely to do himself or the School any credit. If he esteems his dram of more importance to him than the advantages of the School, there is no hope of redeeming him. By excluding all such from the School, its elevated moral tone is preserved.

4th. The influence of the local society is very salutary.—Wherever a Law School may be situated, that influence will be powerfully felt. In Lebanon it is altogether on the side of virtue. The whole weight of society is actively exerted against intemperance, gambling, and vice in every shape. Students board in private families, and are thus brought under the constraining influence of family associations. They are from the

very nature of their pursuits brought more into contact with lawyers than any other class. These are nearly all members of some church. The demoralizing agencies which do exist here, are not invested with those attractive forms, and countenanced by that social influence, which render them dangerous to aspiring young men.

The plan of instruction keeps the class too busy for immoral indulgencies. The daily recitations and Moot Court exercises, are sufficient to employ all the time, thought and energy of the student, and if he is not willing to occupy an inferior station in his class, he has no idle hours to spend.

ADVANTAGES OF STUDYING LAW IN THE SCHOOL,

There is the same advantage in studying law, as there is in studying any other science, in a School. No doubt there may be schools conducted on such a plan, or surrounded by such external circumstances, that they present no facilities for studying law or anything else. But if the plan of instruction is adapted to the end to be attained, and the local influences are favorable, the school will just as effectually facilitate the progress of the student in legal studies, as a well conducted literary school would in literature. It secures attention, regularity and system in his studies. It throws light upon dark passages, and helps him over difficulties.

Law Schools have not been accessible, and men have been compelled to study alone or in lawyers' offices. The necessity for lawyers and the high rewards of success, have caused students to struggle through the difficulties of self-education, and have made them eminent in the profession. The same inducements would have made as many eminent self-educated Chemists, Mathematicians, Astronomers, &c, if schools had not been accessible. Many, indeed, have become eminent in all the departments of learning without scholastic advantages. But nobody thinks of making that an objection to Schools and Colleges. Is the law so easy that the student can understand it without aid? Is it so charming that he needs no appliances to secure his application? Because it is possible to overcome

the difficulties of the study without help, is it proper to doom him to the delays and vexations of doing it, when, by the facilities of the School, he could accomplish the work better in half the time?

ADVANTAGES OF ASSOCIATION.

A class of law students constitutes a community, having a public opinion, which each member is bound to respect. Each one will, by a law of his nature, desire to obtain a respectable standing. When the School is administered on such a plan as to bring each one's capabilities and proficiency fairly into view, each will be inspired with a generous ambition to maintain as high a position as he can. But besides the ardor of competition, there is the advantage of association. They are mutually enlightened by coloquial discussion. Juniors are enlightened by Seniors. Advanced classes have become familiar with many principles of law which are involved in Moot Court cases, and become subjects of discussion. A man cannot mingle freely in an enlightened community without becoming more or less enlightened by the association. As this School grows older the beneficial influence of this principle becomes more apparent.

Another advantage is the extensive professional acquaintance which a young man acquires at the School. If he remains in the School three sessions he will have contracted an acquaintance with several hundred young lawyers.
And if he has maintained a high standing among them, he will commence his career with a professional character which is worth the labor of half a score of years; and then he has friends everywhere who may render him valuable service in his profession.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The School is divided into three classes, Junior, Middle and Senior. It will require three sessions of five months each to graduate, unless a student is advanced when he enters, and then he will be admitted into that class, for which he may be

found qualified, The reason for reducing the time required for graduation is, that we have found by seven years experience that comparatively very few will remain in the School four, or even three sessions. A much greater number will remain three sessions if they can graduate in that time, and thus the School will send to the bar a greater number more thoroughly prepared than it can do by requiring a more thorough course.

JUNIOR CLASS.

The principal book of the Junior session is *Kent's Commentaries*. To prepare for this, *The History of a Law Suit*, *Hilliard's Elements*, *Stephen's Pleading* are studied.

Middle Class.

Story's Equity Jurisprudence and Equity Pleading.
Story on Promisory Notes.
Greenleaf's Evidence.
Wharton's American Criminal Law.

Senior Class.

Chitty on Contracts, Story on Conflict of Law, Greenleaf's Cruise's Digest Williams on Executors, Bell on Husband & Wife, Story on the Constitution.

SESSIONS.

The collegiate year commences on the 2d Monday in September, and ends on the last Thursday in June, and is divided into two sessions—the first commencing on the 2d Monday in September, and ending on the 2d Thursday in February: the second commencing on the succeeding Monday.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

No previous professional reading or literary qualification is required for admission. Those who may apply for advanced standing will be examined on the text already studied by the class which they may propose to enter, if they intend to take a regular course. If, however, they do not enter with a view to graduation, they are not examined on their previous reading, but are allowed to enter what class, and study what books they choose.

EXPENSES.

The tuition fee is $50 per session, to be paid invariably before admission. A proportional deduction is made when the student enters at an advanced period of the session, except for the first week. No part of the fee is refunded on any account but a due allowance may be made for sickness or approved absence, to be deducted from the student's own admission fees for any subsequent session.

Boarding is from $40 to $60 per session, including washing, fuel, rooms, and every necessary incident.

Theological Department.

T. C. ANDERSON, D. D., President.
R. BEARD, D. D., Prof. of Systematic Theology.

THEOLOGICAL CLASS.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
A. W. Smith,	Green Hill, Tenn.
Wm. Wilson,	Carthage, "
Wm. E. Ward,	Jefferson, Texas.
Elijah Canaday,	Troy, Tenn.
James P. Russell,	Boonsboro, Ark.
William P. Logan,	Hernando, Miss.
Jesse Stancell,	Red Clay, Georgia.
Ben. M. Taylor,	Hill's Valley, Tenn.
Wm. N. Cunningham,	Silver Run, Ala.
W. J. Callans,	Gayleville, "
James B. Calhoun,	Bethel, Tenn.
Wm. E. McKenzie,	Fayetteville, Tenn.
Robert T. Paisley,	Bodenham, "
Leroy Gates,	Versailles, Mo.
James N. McDonald,	Pulaski, Tenn.
James F. Gracy,	Lynnville, "
William A. Hughes,	Stout's Grove, Ill.
William M. McClure,	" "
N. W. Motheral,	Franklin, Tenn.
James T. Bone,	Lascassas, "
George W. Harwell,	Bigbyville, "
William P. Gillispie,	Madisonville "
D. R. Patterson,	Commerce, Tenn.
James L. Payne,	Rowesville, "
Amos Cox,	Bloomington, Ill.
Marcus B. DeWitt,	Memphis, Tenn.
Orin Carpenter,	Geneva, New York.
James M. Gill,	Nashville, Tenn.
Lemuel C. Ransom,	Versailles, Tenn.

Alex. C. Stockard, - -	Bigbyville, "
Joseph L. Alexander, -	Green Hill, "
Erastus A. Foster, - -	Mt. Carmel, "
A. B. Moore, - -	Mooresville, "
J. M. Flynn, - - -	River Town, Ireland.
Robert W. Hooker, - -	Rural Hill, Tenn.
James H. Boyd, - -	Huntsville, Ala.
David H. Winship, . - -	Eagle Co., C. Nation.

37

EXPLANATION.

Of these, four have been engaged in studying the Theological Text-Books in which a daily recitation is required; nine are studying Hebrew, and two the Greek Testament, under the direction of the Theological Instructor. All are expected to attend the Theological Lectures. Two Lectures are delivered each week: one upon Systematic Theology, the other upon the Evidences of Christianity, or some other subject connected with the studies of the Department.

It is intended to make the course of studies *thorough*, and as full as possible for the time appropriated. Two years is the length of time fixed upon for the Theological Course. Candidates for the Ministry who are pursuing their literary course here, can by industry and economy of time take one or two studies in the Theological Department in connection with their Collegiate studies, and thus by commencing early enough can complete the Theological Course in one year after completing their literary course. Every advantage of this kind will be afforded, of which the student may be able, or feel disposed to avail himself.

OBJECTS OF THE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

It is the desire of those in charge of the Theological Department, to contribute as far as they may be able, towards furnishing to the Church not only an intelligent, but a practical ministry. The Text-Books are eminently practical.—Practical habits are encouraged among the young men here.

By preaching in vacant congregations around, and laboring in Sunday Schools in destitute neighborhoods, they make themselves useful, and acquire such habits as must greatly increase their usefulness hereafter. A ministry so educated cannot fail to be a blessing to the Church. We do not believe that the highest degree of intellectual culture has any tendency to impair, but rather to improve the spirituality of religion when connected with practical religious habits.

APPEAL TO THE CHURCH.

This department has been organized a little more than a year. As yet the organization is imperfect. The state of the funds has justified the appointment of but one Professor. He has however been able, by giving instruction in Hebrew and the Greek Testament, and by delivering a regular course of Lectures upon Systematic Theology, and the Evidences of Christianity, and hearing the recitations of the Theological Class proper, in the Text-Books, to meet thus far all the requisitions of the Department. The President of the University and the Pastor of the congregation in Lebanon, also deliver weekly Lectures on subjects connected with this Department. It is a cherished object with the Board of Trustees, and we trust with the whole Church, to place the Theological School on a permanent and enlarged basis, and to make its organization as full and perfect as possible. We consider an intelligent, enlightened, and devoted ministry, the great want of the age, and we are fully satisfied that such a ministry cannot be furnished to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church without the kind of facilities which we are endeavoring to afford here.—We trust that every member of the Church will esteem it a duty to contribute according to the ability which God has given, to the support and promotion of this Department. It should be patronized; it should be liberally endowed. A full endowment is essential, as its instructions are expected to be wholly gratuitous. While Instructors are thus laboring they must be supported. Moreover, the most thoroughly educated —the best men in the Church must be placed in charge of this

Department, and such men should be compensated for their services.

A Theological Library is also greatly needed. A good Library is an indispensable appendage of this Department.—Such a Library must be the result of private liberality. The Board have no fund from which they can supply this want. It is hoped that so important an object will not be overlooked by those who are able to contribute towards its attainment. A promising beginning has already been made.

COURSE OF STUDIES,

Systematic Theology—Text-Books.

Ewing's Lectures, Dwight's Theology, so far as it may comport with our views, Schmucker's Mental Philosophy, Tappan on the Will and Moral Agency, Wayland's Moral Science.

Books of Reference.

Schmucker's Popular Theology, Dick's Theology, Hill's Theology, Donnell's Thoughts, Wall's Lectures, Stackhouse's Body of Divinity, Watson's Institutes, Fletcher's Checks, Bang's Reformer Reformed, Beecher's Works, Chalmer's Works, Knapp's Theology, Mc Cosh on the Divine Government, Calvin's Institutes, Bellamys's Works, Paley's Works, Baxter's Works, Dwight's Infidel Philosophy, Leland's Works, Jeremy Taylor's Works, Butler's Analogy and Sermons, Locke on the Understanding, Dugald Stewart's Works, Reid on the Intellectual Powers, Brown on Cause and Effect, Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation, Wesley's Works.

Biblical Literature—Text Books.

Bloomfield's Greek Testament, Septuagint and Hebrew Bible, Horne's Introduction, Jhan's Archeology, Robinson's Greek Lexicon, Gesenius' Hebrew Lexicon.

Books of Reference.

Kitto's Cyclopedia, Burder's Oriental Customs and Oriental Literature, Stowe's Introduction to the Bible, Hug's Introduction to the New Testament, Newcombe's Harmony, Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses, Lowth's Lectures on He-

brew Poetry, Stuart on the Epistle to the Romans and Hebrews, Newton on the Prophecies, Hurd's Lectures on Prophecy, Wilson's Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, Josephus' Works, Layard's Nineveh and Babylon, Robinson's Researches in Palestine, Alexander on the Psalms, Noyes on Job and Psalms, Smith's Lectures on Prophecy, Hardwick on Daniel, Barnes' Notes.

Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology.

Books of Reference.

Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, Walker's Elements of Elocution, Young Ministers' Companion, Young Preachers' Manuel, Campbell's Lectures on Pulpit Elocution, Kames' Elements of Criticism, Vinet's Pastoral Theology.

Ecclesiastical History and Church Government.—Text Book: Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History.

Books of Reference.

Prideaux's Connections, Shuckford's Connections, Neander's and Giesler's Church Histories, Coleman's Ancient Christianity, Miller on the Ministry, Miller on Church Government, Smith's Presbytery and Prelacy, Campbell's Lectures on Church Polity, Dowling's History of Romanism, Neal's History of the Puritans, Rollins Ancient History, Eusebius Church History, Chillingworth's Works, Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland, D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, Library of the Fathers of the Church anterior to the division of the East and West, Bell's History of the Church of England, A Church without a Bishop, Gibbon's Rome.

Students will be expected to furnish their own Text-Books. The Books of Reference will be found in the Theological Library when completed.

Engineering Department.

T. C. ANDERSON, D. D., President.
A. H. BUCHANAN, A. B., Prof. of Civil Engineering.

The Course of Study Embraces

Mathematics
- Algebra, (Davies' Bourbon.)
- Geometry, Trigonometry and Mensuration, (Davies' Legendre.)
- Surveying, (Davies' Revised Edition.)
- Descriptive Geography. (Davies'.)
- Shades, Shadows, and Perspective, (Davies'.)
- Analytical Geometry, (Church's.)
- Differential and Integral Calculus, (Church's.)

Engineering.
- Roads and Rail Roads, [Gillespie.]
- Civil Engineering. [Mahan,]
- Bridge Construction. [Haupt,]
- Field Engineering, (Henck.)
- Mechanics, (Bartlett's.)
- Drawing—Topographical, Geometrical, Mechanical and Architectural, with shading and tinting.
- Field practice, with adjustment and use of Surveying Instruments.

The whole of the above course, is recommended to students intending to become engineers. Those who desire it, may confine their attention to so much of the course as will qualify them for land surveying, or for teaching the Mathematics.

The Professor who conducts this Department having been engaged for some time as an engineer on the Pacific Railroad Mo., is prepared to make the course of instruction entirely practical.

On entering, students will be classed according to their advancement. From two to three years will be required to complete the whole course of study, by those who have made little or no preparation; from one to two years by those more advanced. Those who complete either the course of Mathematics, or that of engineering, will receive certificate of the fact, signed by the President of the University and the Professor of the School.

The tuition fee is $30 per session, and must be paid in advance. No part of it will be refuuded, but a deduction will be made when a student enters more than two weeks after the beginning of a session.

A fee of one dollar and a half per session will be charged for contingent expenses.

The students in this school will be subject to all the laws of the University regulating conduct and morals, and to those prescribed for the government of resident graduates.

Sessions the same as in College. Applications for admision or information should be made to Prof. A. H. Buchanan.

Collegiate Department.

FACULTY.

T. C. ANDERSON, D. D., PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM MARINER, A. M.,
JAMES M. SAFFORD, A. M.,
T. C. BLAKE, A. M.
BENJAMIN C. JILLSON, Ph. B.,
A. H. BUCHANAN, A. B.,
W. J. GRANNIS,
H. H. MERRILL.

UNDERGRADUATES.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Alexander, J. L.	Green Hill, Tenn.
Allison, Alex. 1st,	Lebanon, "
Allison, Alex. 2d,	" "
Allison, Andrew 1st,	" "
Allison, Andrew 2d,	" "
Anderson, Joseph	" "
Anderson, M. A.	" "
Anderson, E. P.	" "
Anderson, D. B.	" "
Anderson, J. M.	" "
Bagwell, N. E.	Clarksville, "
Baird, M. V. B.	Lebanon, "
Baird, D. W.	Lebanon, "
Beard, R.	Lebanon, "
Beard, J. H.	Lebanon, "
Beard, J. P.	Lebanon, "
Beard, J. N.	Green Hill, "
Barnes, J. A.	Smithville, "
Barry, J. N.	Memphis, "
*Baxter, Wm.	Clarksville, "
Bedford, T. A.	Lebanon, "
Bell, T. F.	Charlotte, "
Bell, J. P.	Charlotte, "
Bidwell, B. G.	Coopertown, "
Billingslea, J. E.	Vicksburg, Miss.

Names.	Residences.
Blair, W. A.	Loudon, Tenn.
Bledsoe, Isaac	Greneda, Miss.
Bone, H. F.	Commerce, Tenn.
Bone, H. P.	Maysville, Ala.
Bone, J. T.	Lascasas, Tenn.
Boyd, J. H.	Huntsville, Ala.
Boyd, J. W.	Concord, Tenn.
Brown, H. A. D.	Gallatin, "
Bruce, J.	Rome, "
Caldwell, J. F.	Paris, "
Caldwell, S. H.	Paris, "
Calhoon, J. B.	Bethel, "
Calhoon, S. S.	Canton, Miss.
Collans, W. J.	Gaylesville, Ala.
Campbell, G. B.	Selma, "
Canaday, Elijah	Troy, Tenn.
Cannon, J. L.	Smyrna, "
Carnahan, J. P.	Boonsboro', Ark.
Carpenter, O.	Geneva, N. York.
Cartwright, J. A.	Lebanon, Tenn.
Caruthers, R. L.	Lebanon, "
Cayce, R. E.	Memphis, "
Childress, J. B.	Springfield, "
Cloyd, Wm. P.	Nashville, "
Cockrill, D. W.	Nashville, "
Cowan, C. G.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Cowan, W.	Vicksburg, "
Cox, A.	Bloomington, Ill.
Crockett, W. W. T.	Charlotte, Tenn.
Cunningham, E. H.	Van Buren, Ark.
Cunningham, W. N.	Silver Run, Ala.
Davenport, H.	Jacinto, Miss.
Davis, J. H.	Lagardo, Tenn.
Davis, W. L.	Smyrna, "
Debow, S. L.	Bulah, "
De Witt, M. B.	Memphis, "
Dillon, A.	Pine Bluff, Ark.
Donnell, J. M.	Lebanon, Tenn.
Donnell, R. E.	Lebanon, "
Drake, James H.	Lebanon, "
Drake, J. V.	Lebanon, "
Drake, H. C.	Nashville, "
Duke, P. W.	Nashville, "
Dunlap, H. W.	Richmond, La.

Names.	Residences.
Dye, R. T.	South Bend, Ark.
Erwin, T. J.	Mobile, Ala.
Farmer, W. N.	Convenient, Tenn.
Figures, J. C.	Jefferson, Texas.
Figures, R. A.	Jefferson, "
Finley, L.	Mariana, Florida.
Finley, S. Y.	Mariana, "
Flynn, J. M.,	Wilson County.
Folsom, N.	Choctaw Nation.
Foster, E. A.	Mt. Carmel, Tenn.
Foster, James	Pleasant Hill, Ala.
Foster, S. N.	Pleasant Hill, "
Fraser, N. E.	Clarksville, Tenn.
Gates, L.	Versailles, Mo.
Gill, J. M.	Nashville, Tenn.
Gillespie, W. P.	Madisonville, "
Goodlet, E. E.	Nashville, "
Gracy, J. F.	Lynnville, "
Guild, J. B.	Gallatin, "
Hayden, C. C.	Stout's Grove, Ill.
Hayden, W. J.	South Union, Ky.
Hancock, T.	Lebanon, Tenn.
Hancock, Joseph	Choctaw Nation.
Hardy, W. H.	Benton, Ala.
Harkins, L.	Choctaw Nation.
Harkins, R.	Choctaw Nation.
Harrington, A.	Lebanon, Tenn.
Harris, M. V.	Jefferson, "
Harris, S.	Jefferson, "
Harwell, G. W.	Bigbyville, "
Haynes, W. A.	Stout's Grove, Ill.
Hibbitts, B. R.	Lebanon, Tenn.
Hibbitts, I. K.	Lavergne, "
Hicks, J. R.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Hill, G. R.	Hill's Valley, Tenn.
Hogg, Grant,	Memphis, "
Holmes, E. H.	Lebanon, "
Hooker, R. W.	Rural Hill, "
Hooker, W. A.	Rural Hill, "
Howard, J. W.	Maury County "
Hudson, J. M.	Paris, "
Hudson, N. B.	Choctaw Nation.
Hunter, J. W.	Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.
Jackson, D. G.	Lebanon, "

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Jamison, J.	Carthage, "
Johnston, S. B.	Raymond, Miss.
Jordan, J. E.	Maysville, Ala.
Kerr, S. J.	Poplar Ridge, Tenn.
Kimbrough, W.	Niccottoo, Ark.
Larkins, N. A.	Charlotte, Tenn.
Laughinghouse, T. B.	Huntsville, Ala.
Lester, J. R.	Lebanon, Tenn.
Lewis, J.	Lebanon, "
Lindsay, B. G.	Pulaski, "
Logan, W. P.	Hernando, Miss.
Lonsdale, H. H.	New Orleans, La.
Looney, F. M.	Memphis, Tenn.
Love, S. C.	Paris, "
Lowry, D.	Lynnville, "
Manson, E. L.	Lebanon, "
Manson, H. W.	Lebanon, "
Martin, Wm. D.	Lebanon, "
McClain, J. H.	Lebanon, "
McClung, E. S.	Huntsville, Ala.
McClure, Wm.	Stout's Grove, Ill.
McCorkle, Wm. M.	Lebanon, Tenn.
McDavid, J A. J.	Huntsville, Ala.
McDonald, J. N.	Pulaski, Tenn.
McKenzie, W. E.	Fayetteville, Tenn.
§McMillan, J. A.	Laurel Hill, Miss.
McWhirter, J. W.	Nashville, Tenn.
Miller, R. W.	Lebanon, "
Mitchell, W. H.	Athens, Ala.
Moore, A. B.	Mooresville, Tenn.
Motheral, N. W.	Franklin, "
Miller, J. M.	Lebanon, "
Nail, E.	Choctaw Nation.
Neal, E. M.	Lebanon, Tenn.
Neely, J.	Huntsville, Ala.
Nesbit, L. R.	Hernando, Miss.
Newsom, A. B.	Lebanon, Tenn.
Newsom, E.	Lebanon, "
Newsom, J.	Lebanon, "
Norman, H. T.	Lebanon, "
Ogilvie, J. D.	Eagleville, "
Paisley, R. T.	Bodenham, "
Patterson, D. R.	Commerce, "
Payne, J. L.	Rowesville, "

Names.	Residences.
Peyton, J. B.	Gallatin, "
Peyton, J. C.	Gallatin, "
Price, W. W.	Lebanon, "
Provine, J. C. Jr.	Big Spring, "
Pursley, G. A.	Lebanon, "
Ragland, Evans	Lebanon, "
Ragland, E. D.	Memphis, "
Ransom, L. C.	Versailles, "
Ralston, J. S.	Lebanon, "
Ralston, L. W.	Lebanon, "
Ralston, W. T.	Lebanon, "
Roane, J. J.	Pine Bluff, Ark.
Robertson, C.	Charlotte, Tenn.
Robertson, J. M.	Fayetteville, "
*Robertson, H.	Fayetteville, "
Robertson, W. H.	Fayetteville, "
Robinson, A. W.	Huntsville, "
Robinson, D.	Sidon, Miss.
Robinson, J.	Sidon, "
Robinson, M. McC.	Huntsville, Ala.
Russell, J. P.	Boonsboro', Ark.
Rutledge, W. W.	Lynnville, Tenn.
Rutledge, O. C.	Littlesville, Ill.
*Sanders, E. D.	Canton, Miss.
Savage, J. J.	Lehi, Ark.
Sears, E.	Chestnut Grove, Te.
Seay, C. I.	Rome, Tenn.
Seay, T. J. H.	Rome, "
Settle, A. G.	Lebanon "
Settle, L. B.	Lebanon "
Settle, W. J.	Lebanon "
Shannon, N. B	Okolone, Miss.
Sharp, A. H.	Brenham, Texas.
Shute, Wm. W.	Nashville, Tenn.
Shutt, G. M.	Lebanon, "
Shutt, W. J.	Lebanon, "
Slater, T.	Lebanon, "
Smith, C. A.	Hernando, Miss.
Smith, H. B.	Granville, Tenn.
Stancell, J.	Red Clay, Georgia.
Standifer, R. A.	Alpine, "
Stewart, J. D.	Nashville, Tenn.
Stockard, A. C.	Bigbyville, "
Stokes, J. F.	Lebanon, "

Names.	Residences.
Stokes, W. C.	Lebanon, "
Stratton, G.	Lebanon, "
Stratton, J. E.	Lebanon, "
Stratton, S. G.	Lebanon, "
Sturdivant, Thomas W.	Hickory Hill, Texas.
Taylor, B. M.	Franklin, Tenn.
Terrell, J. F.	Macon, Miss.
Topp, H. E.	Okolona, Miss.
Towson, J. A.	Lebanon, Tenn.
Ullmer, J. J.	Pleasant Hill, Ala.
Ullmer, W. P. M.	Pleasant Hill, Ala.
Wade, R. H.	Pleasant Hill, Ala.
Waters, M. S.	Bethel, Tenn.
Weatherall, R. A.	Pontotoc, Miss.
Weimer, J. B.	Lebanon, Tenn.
Wharton, J.	Lebanon, Tenn.
‡Wharton, J. P.	Lebanon, Tenn.
White, R. L. C.	Lebanon, Tenn.
White, W.	Memphis, Tenn.
Willcox, Thomas	Columbia, Tenn.
Williamson, J. V.	Green Hill, Tenn.
Winship, D. H.	Choctaw Nation.
Worcester, D.	Choctaw Nation.
Wright, T. A.	Choctaw Nation.

*Dismissed, under censure. ‡Suspended. ¿Suspended indefinitely.

RECAPITULATION,

Alabama,	19	Kentucky,	1
Arkansas,	8	Louisiana,	2
Choctaw Nation,	9	Mississippi,	19
Florida,	2	Misssouri,	1
Georgia,	2	New York,	1
Illinois,	5	Tennessee,	152
		Texas,	4
Total,			225

Summary.

Law Students,	100
Theological,	4
Literary,	225
Total,	329

GRADUATING CLASS OF 1855.

Carpenter, Orin
Canaday, Elijah
Caldwell, S. H.
Caldwell, J. F.
Cunningham, E. H.
Finley, Lucius
Gill, James M.
Guild, George B.
McDavid, J. A. J.
Ransom, L. C.
Shute, William W.
Stockard, Alexander C.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FRESHMEN,

FIRST SESSION.

Sallust.
Latin Grammar, (Bullion's) reviewed
Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.
Græca Majora, volume 1st.
Greek Grammar (Bullion's) reviewed
Arnold's Greek Prose Composition.
Algebra, (Davies' Bourdon.)

SECOND SESSION.

Cicero's Orations.
Græca Majoro, volume 1st.
Arnold's Latin and Greek Prose Composition.
Algebra (Completed.)
Geometry, (Davies' Legendre.)

SOPHOMORES.

FIRST SESSION.

Horace.
Græca Majora, volume 2d.
Geometry (completed.)
Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical.

SECOND SESSION.

Cicero de Oratore.
Orations of Demosthenes.
Blair's Rhetoric.
Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids
Surveying and Navigation (Davies'.
Analytical Geometry, (Church's.)

JUNIORS.

FIRST SESSION.

Tacitus, (Germania and Agricola.)
Sophocles, (Oedipus.)
French Grammar, (Ollendorff's.)
Greek and Latin Exercises.
Logic.
Political Economy.
Analytical Geometry.
Chemistry, (Silliman's.)

SECOND SESSION.

Terence.
Æschylus, (Agamemnon.)
Mental Philosophy.
Mineralogy, (Dana's.)
Botany, (Wood's.)
Natural Philosophy—Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, (Olmsted's.)

SENIORS.

FIRST SESSION.

Greek Testament.
Cicero de Officiis.
International and Constitutional Law
Zoology.
Natural Philosophy—Electricity, Magnetism, Optics (Olmsted's.)

SECOND SESSION.

Portions of Greek & Latin reviewed.
Moral Philosophy, (Wayland's.)
Evidences of Christianity.
Geology.
Astronomy.
French.

Declamation and English Composition throughout the course.

In place of the Greek language, two modern languages may be substituted, and the student admitted to the usual collegiate degrees. In this case, however, an extra fee of $10 per session will be charged.

Ollendorff's series of Grammars in Modern languages will be used; and in Latin, Greek and English, Bullions' series has been adopted.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

This course has been arranged for the accommodation of those not desiring to pursue the entire college course. It will embrace three years, and those who complete it, will be entitled to a certificate from the Trustees and Faculty.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.	SECOND SESSION.
Algebra, (Davies' Bourbon)*	Algebra, (completed.)
Chemistry, (Silliman's)*	Geometry, (Davies')*
	Mineralogy, (Danas'.)
	Botany, (Wood's.)
	Rhetoric, (Blair's.)

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.	SECOND SESSION.
Geometry, (completed.)	Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids
Trigonometry, (Plane & Spherical.)	Surveying and Navigation (Davies')
Logic.	Analytical Geometry, (Church's.)
Political Economy.	Natural Philosophy—Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, (Olmsted's.)

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.	SECOND SESSION.
Mental Philosophy, (Upham's.)	Moral Philosophy,
Zoology.	Evidences of Christianity,
Natural Philosophy—Electricity, Magnetism, Optics.	Geology.
Analytical Geometry, (Church's.)	Astronomy, (Olmsted's.)

*Revised Edition.

THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

The same attention as heretofore will be paid to Chemistry, Natural History and Geology. As Prof. Safford has been called to the Geological Survey of the State of Tennessee, the Trustees have elected Prof. Benj. C. Jillson—a graduate of

the Scientific Department of Yale College, and late Professor in the New York StateNormal School—Associate Professor to supply the temporary vacancy. Students who may desire it, will have an opportunity of accompanying Prof. Safford in his excursions—a course we highly recommend to those pursuing such studies.

Much time has been devoted to the collection of suitable Cabinets of Minerals and Fossils, in order that the studies of Mineralogy and Geology may be rendered useful and practical. The collections already made are not surpassed by any in the South West.

The apparatus is amply sufficient for the illustration of all important principles and facts in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. Such additions will be made as our necessities may require.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Course of Study.

FIRST CLASS.

Orthography,	Geography.
Reading.	Mental Arithmetic, (Stoddard's.)
Penmanship.	

SECOND YEAR.

Geography.	Mental Arithmetic.
Reading.	English Composition.
Penmanship.	Declamation.

THIRD YEAR.

Arithmetic.	Geography, (reviewed.)
English Grammar, (Brown's.)	Latin Reader. (continued.)
Latin Grammar, (Bullion's.)	Greek " (Bullion's.)
Latin Reader.	Declamation.
Arnold's First Latin Book.	English Composition.
Greek Grammar, (Bullion's.)	
Greek Ollendorff.	

FOURTH YEAR.

Arithmetic.	Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
Greek Grammar.	Greek Reader, (continued.)
Ancient Geography.	Geometry.
Cæsar's Commentaries.	Book Keeping.
Virgil	Composition.
Physiology.	Declamation.

For advanced standing, the candidate must be prepared to pass a satisfactory examination in the previous studies of the class he proposes to enter.

Students should present themselves for admission at the beginning of the session.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class, must be prepared to sustain an approved examination on English Grammer, Arithmetic and Geography; on the Latin and Greek courses, including Latin Reader, Cæsar's Commentaries, Virgil, and Bullions' Greek Reader, or other Greek and Latin authors equivalent to these; and on Algebra, as far as through equations of the first degree. Some preparation in Geometry, though not *required*, is highly important, and *earnestly recommended*. Davies' elementary works on Algebra and Geometry are the best for preparation to enter the Freshman Class.

A candidate for advanced standing, whether from another College or not, is examined in the various branches to which the class he proposes to enter has attended. Students who, from the want of means, or from other considerations, desire to pursue an irregular course, may do so, with the consent of their parents or guardians. Applicants for admission are required to present testimonials of good moral character, and, if from other colleges, certificates of good standing and regular dismission.

TUITION FEES AND OTHER EXPENSES.

Tuition fees of the Preparatory School, per session of five months, are as follows:

For the First Class, - - - - -	$8 00
For the Second Class, - - - - -	10 00
For the Third Class—English Course, - -	12 50
For the Third Class—Latin and Greek, - -	15 00

For the Fourth Class, - - - - - -	15 00
Tuition Fee in College, per session, for Freshman and Sophomore classes, - - - -	20 00
Junior and Senior classes, - - - -	25 00
Boarding, including lodging, washing, fuel and lights, per week, in town, - - - - - -	2 50
In the vicinity, - - - - - -	1 50 to 1 75
Room rent in College building, per session,	3 00

A fee of one dollar and a half per session is paid by each student for contingent expenses.

There are some minor expenses, which result from taxes voluntarily imposed by Classes, or Societies. In other incidental expenses, if money is furnished, or permission given to contract debts, a student may be extravagant. To guard against this, it is earnestly recommended to all parents and guardians, not to authorize the obtaining of credit, unless under the special supervision of some friend. Boarding can be procured at the above prices in the most respectable families in the place.

The fees for tuition must, in all cases, be paid in advance, and a receipt obtained from the Treasurer to be presented to the Clerk of the Faculty. Those entering under the Scholarships and as ministers or candidates for the ministry, will obtain from the Treasurer certificates of that fact, which will also be presented to the Clerk of the Faculty. Without such certificates, or some other satisfactory arrangement with the Faculty, no student will be permitted to recite. The Trustees will hold the Faculty responsible for the tuition fees of those who may be admitted to recitation in violation of this provision.

SESSIONS AND VACATIONS.

The Collegiate year is divided into two sessions. The winter session begins on the second Monday in September and terminates on the second Thursday of February; The summer session begins on the following Monday, and terminates on the last Thursday in June—which is commencement day.

ADVICE TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

1. When you send your son or ward to the University, signify in a letter to the President whether he is to take a regular or irregular course; and if the latter, what particular branches he is to study. This will prevent those frequent and pernicious changes so common with boys left to their own will. A regular course is earnestly recommended to all whose circumstances will permit them to take it; but, if such be the desire of the parents or guardians of students; any particular branch of literature or science will be taught, but each student must have his whole time occupied.

2. The occasions should be very rare that you should consent for your son or ward to leave the University, during the sessions, on visits home, or otherwise. This is apt to be allowed during the Christmas holidays, without sufficient regard to the effect it may have on the studies the whole session. The Faculty generally allow a few days at Christmas for recreation—as much time as they think it safe for the students to lose from their studies.

3 Do not put much money in the pocket of your son or ward nor allow him to contract unnecessary debts. Send him always, if practicable, at the *beginning* of the session. He should answer to his name in the Chapel, at 10 o'clock, on the day of opening.

UNIVERSITY.

OUR PROSPECTS AND APPEAL.

The present Collegiate Year has closed under the most favorable auspices.

The number of students in attendance has never been so large at any former period. There is no Institution in the South or West, that has higher claims upon the confidence and patronage of the public.

It has ever been the settled purpose of the Board of Trustees to maintain a Faculty of unquestionable ability; and in this regard they feel assured that the Institution may challenge comparison with any in the country.

The system of instruction is *complete* and *thorough*. The laws are rigid, and are promptly enforced. The great object of the Board and Faculty is to make *scholars* of their students, and at the same time, to guard with the utmost vigilance their morals and deportment.

The University has been in existence eleven years, and from its beginning, received a liberal and increasing patronage.

The Board are determined to use their best efforts to make it *all* that its most sanguine friends have hoped to realize.—But to do this, they feel that they must have the hearty co-operation of its friends, especially of the Church which has, thus far, so liberally fostered it.

The Trustees would do nothing to engender unkind feelings between the North and South, but they can confidently assert, that there is no longer any necessity for parents and guardians to send their sons and wards to Northern Institutions.

All must admit, that a man's success in a government like ours depends upon the adaptation of his feelings and manners to those of the people with whom he acts. Hence, it behooves us to strengthen and foster *our own* seats of learning, and thereby encourage a generous competition and manly independence in literature as well as in all other great interests of our section of the Union.